

# Mme. Yale's

For Children and Adults.

Antiseptic and Hygienic.

A Hair Invigorator

Just what its name implies. It supplies nourabsorbed by the hair, strengthens and beautifies It in the same way that sap glorides the foliage of a tree. Even when the follicles are seemingly dead, if the scalp is massaged daily with Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic a vigorous growth will be produced. It has honestly earned its title of "the great hair grower." It stimulates the most stunted growth and makes the hair magnificently

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic is prized equally by men and women, particularly when the hair begins to weaken or fade. Cures baldness, grayness, splitting of the hair, dandruff and all diseases of the hair, scalp and beard. One application stops halr falling. A nursery requisite; no mother should neglect to use it for her boys and girls; when the hair is made strong in childhood it remains proof against disease and

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic is a coloriess, fragrant, delightful bair dressing; neither sticky, gritty nor greasy; makes the half noft, fluffy and glossy. Contains no artificial coloring; would not soil the whitest bair; restores original color by invigorating the scalp and reestablishing normal circulation and proper distri-bution of the live coloring matter. Beautiful hair redeems the plainest countenance, and snyone can secure it by using Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic. Now in three sizes.

At Special Prices of 19c. 42c.

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic is sold by

# KANN-SONS

At Pan-American Exposition



## Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute Purity of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

Lowney's Cocoa is the finest possible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

The Lowney Receipt Book tells how to make Chocolate Bon-bons, Fudge, Caramels, leings, etc., at home. Sent free

The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

**张兴兴水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水水** 

ja16,19,30,fe2,13,16,27,mh1,12,15,26,29,ap9&12

Boys Wanted. Apply

Messenger Dept., Postal Telegraph Co.,

1345 Penna. Ave.

\*



VEHICLES

Bensinger, Phone M. 247.

## ISSUE A NOVEL EDICT

New York Fashionable Hotels Getting Particular

LONE WOMEN GUESTS

WILL NOT BE RECEIVED UNLESS THEY FORWARD REFERENCES.

Bonifaces Present Argument for Extreme Vigilance in Discrimination -Men Expected to Run Amuck.

Special Correspondence of The Evennig Star. NEW YORK, April 9, 1904. "Women traveling alone will not be received as guests unless they forward to the house, in advance of their arrival, unexceptionable references-New York city ref-

erences preferred." Such, in essence, is the edict which has been framed up and issued in the form of a printed and unbreakable house rule by a round dozen of the most fashionable-and, therefore, to the outlanders, the most destrable-hotels of New York.

Such a rule has been in contemplation by the hotel men of New York for a long time. Several times in this correspondence the fact has been adverted to that it is a difficult matter for an unaccompanied woman, no matter how obvious her respectability, to obtain shelter at the first-rate New York

complete the arrangements for the tour. The pair of Chicago matrons knew that an of their New York friends would be out of town in mid-summer, and so when they arrived here early in the evening they repaired to one of the hypnenated hotels.

with the idea of spending the night there before taking ship the next morning.

They were politely but firmly informed by the clerk that all of the otel's rooms were occupied-and this, be it remembered, in the d 3 days, when the hotel's corridors were all but deserted. They fared forth in high Gudgeon to another hotel, where they were coolly refused accommodation on the same

The women were stunningly handsome, both of them, a thing that was decidedly not in their favor on such a quest. Nightfall found them still searching for hotel accom-modation and dissolved in the tears of nagrin, mortification and, perhaps, a bit In sheer desperation they at length told the cabby to take them to the headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Associa-

tion, where they were provided for. They wrote to the Chicago papers of their expe-rience before sailing, and the Chicago pa-pers joyously lambasted New York and all

#### Hotel Men's Defense.

In defense of this sort of thing the New York hotel keepers seem to have a good deal on their side. They aver that if they did not keep up the bars to exclude women traveling alone and with no sort of references, their establishments would be ruined out of hand. They point to the many women who by book or crook gain admitwhich, when they are flaunted with blockhave an injurious effect upon the hostelry of twenty male guests of a hotel for all sorts of misconduct and crookedness, and with all of the accompanying newspaper notoriety, doesn't have one-twentieth the demaging effect upon the tone and character of a hotel as the exposure of any sort of misbehavior on the part of one women

guest of the house.

A certain proportion of men on their travels, the hotel men say, are expected to go on jamborees and run amuck or get themselves caught in shady transactions. Women, on the contrary, are expected to behave at all times and in all circum-stances, and when a woman guest does

anything that attracts newspaper attention to the house the house is simply bourd to ose out in reputable business. The bonifaces state that they must have some sort of protection against the hun-dreds and thousands of women of all grades and classes, high and low, who,

York their Mecca when they are desirous "having a good time." They seek out New York for this purpose with the one idea of preserving their amonymity amid the colossal crowd. A certain proportion of these women, say the hetel proprietors, infallibly come to grief York, and get their names in papers, together with the names of the

notels at which they are registered. Some of them get robbed, while not in full command of themselves, away from their hotels, and when they make their complaints to the police, or the police lock them up for the purpose of forcing them to make their complaints, their identity, together with the name of the hotel at which they put up, is revealed in sensa-tional and injurious yellow newspaper

Others, away from home restraint, apply themselves with unwise enthusiasm to the electric buttons in their rooms or suites for the purpose of ordering endless chains of cocktails or pints of champagne, and a certain but unvarying percentage of these are, sooner or later, perforce carried shriek-ing to hospital wards and their relatives or friends summoned to their bedsides. In all such instances the hotels from which such women are removed are men-tioned in the saffron sheets in a manner, say the hotel people, that is bound to be

## Effect of Women's Crimes.

A great many unaccompanied women suffering from extreme depression at the fag end of their "good times," have committed suicide in New York hotels in past years, "and," said one of the most prominent of New York hotel managers, "I'd rather have a dozen men blow their heads off or cut their throats in my house than to have one of my women guests kill her-self—I mean so far as the effect upon the reputation of the house is concerned.
"A certain proportion of spreeing men are expected to put an end to themselves

in hotels every year, and such cases are so frequent that the stories are not tele-graphed to the out-of-town papers unless the man happens to be quite prominent. the man happens to be quite prominent. But let a woman put an end to her life in a New York hotel, and the story, together with the name of the hotel, appears in every newspaper in America on the following morning, even if the woman is of no prominence whatever. And, whether the woman be middle-aged or as homely as a hedge fence, the story nearly always makes her a beautiful young woman, who put an end to herself under peculiarly sad circumstances, and so on and so on, world-without end.

"Whereupon, people all over the country who always stop at my house when they visit New York get that gruesome picture in their minds, so that when they arrive here the next time they seek hotel accommodations elsewhere. Not only that, but lots of permanent guests, nervous folk, move away from a hotel when anything of that grisly sort happens."

that grisly sort happens." The very vast majority of women who arrive unaccompanied in New York and put up at the hotels here, of course, behave themselves with the utmost circumspection; but the fact is irrefutable that there are

plenty of them who do not, and thus in this, as in so many other relations of life, "the good have to suffer for the bad."

The hotel people are fully familiar with the hardship which the aslant glance which they bestow upon unaccompanied women is bound to work upon a large majority of such women, but they justify themselves by asserting that the character and probable conduct of such unaccompanied women is too much of a gamble to permit of their even taking a chance.

This comparatively new rule requiring un-

ences in advance to hotel proprietors was really formulated only after quite a large number of women whose business or sit-uation in life requires them to travel un-accompanied had adopted the scheme them-

selves and of their own volition.

These were women who, having had experience with New York hotels in their attitude toward women, adopted the sensible and practicable, if somewhat humiliating, plan of forwarding irreproachable bank or other hysicas references in informing ing, plan of forwarding irreproachable bank or other business references in informing New York hotel people they would be applying for accommodation at a specified time. The idea struck the hotel proprietors who had suffered a good deal owing to the pranks of irresponsible women as such a good one that they have lately got together and formulated the scheme into an ironclad rule.

They have bound themselves not to admit

They have bound themselves not to admit as a guest of their hostelries any woman who does not in advance of her unaccomwho does not in advance of her unaccompanied arrival send on these references. Furthermore, they actually look up the references. If the prospective woman guest's references are from her own city or town of residence, the hotel people wire or write to the persons named in the references. If the forwarded references name New York individuals or institutions, each hotel has now employed a man called a reference clerk to look them up and verify them. clerk to look them up and verify them. The whole idea might, at first sight, seem an injustice to and a reflection upon the sex. But the New York hotel men who are invited to express their views upon this point merely suggest to the inviter that he read the New York papers for a month or so and tell them at the end of that time if

he doesn't believe they are justified in fram-

Easter Parade a Freeze-Out. In so far as there was any so-called "5th avenue Easter parade" at all last Sundayand there wasn't much of a one-the paraders were a frozen-looking lot, the men in their wind-tossed frock coats, as well as the suffering-seeming women in their fuffy and unseasonable toggery. Easter Sunday was about as fine a winter's day as New York has had since early in January. It was distinctly a day for ulsters on the backs of men and furs on the backs of

hotels.

Last summer a pair of socially renowned young matrons of Chicago had a sad time of it in their efforts to gain admittance to a number of New York hotels, nor were their efforts successful. In visiting New York, they had always been entertained at the homes of irlends well known in the society of New York, and so they were not known at any New York hotel. They arrived here last year in mid-summer, on their way to Europe to join their husbands for an automobile tour of the continent.

A somewhat thin crowd of church-goers, none of them of the genuine haut ton, disregarded the state of the weather, however, and traipsed up and down 5th avenue exhibiting new things to wear that may, perhaps, look pretty good and all well enough along about the first of June—it never warms up over here before then—but that looked simply ridiculous with a marrow-chilling wind sweeping the line of march and making the imitation chappies' noses blue and the girls' eyes watery.

It is stated that the medical persons had the busiest Easter Monday of their experience, a thing which is quite believable. At complete the arrangements for the tour. A somewhat thin crowd of church-goers,

least ten years have passed since the "real nobs" of New York have turned out in a

nobs" of New York have turned out in a genuine Easter parade.

When the thing became so painfully common, back in the early nineties, that the sure-enough toffs found themselves meeting up, all along the 5th avenue line of parade, with their servants, accompanied by their sweethearts, and all gorgeously appareled in the gladdest of glad rags, the Easter parade was doomed, and it was abandoned by common consent of the honest-Injua great ones. Of late years the women of New York society go to church in plain tailor suits, and in their carriages, on Easter Sunday, and then make haste, after the services, to regain their homes, lest they be accused, later, of having participatthey be accused, later, of having participated in so cheap an affair as the alleged Eas-ter parade has come to be considered. And they have the coachmen take the side streets, too, in regaining their homes. The men simply sit in the windows of their clubs and take in the passing show of ambitious young frock-coated stenographers and stenoprapheresses, but they do not permit themselves to become a part of it.

Nevertheless, the yellow Sunday Noo
Yawk papes go right on from year to year
presenting ornate and highly colored double-page "illustrations" of the 5th avenue Easter Sunday parade, tacking the heads of notable society persons to their tremendous ly dressed lay figures, and "working-up" in the context elaborate descriptions of a dead-and-gone custom that was out of date long before the dawning of the twentieth

century.

The real Easter parade in New York is down on Grand street, where the young fellers wear rented frock coats in conjunction with glad-looking sweaters pulled up wear fourteen different shades of green or red or yellow without a blink of self-con-

## Circus Advertising Feature.

Tody Hamilton, the most marvelous and mellifluous of all circus press agents, seems to have a queer partiality for Austria and the cabinet thereof in the framing up of his amiable rain-making narratives. Tody is now out with quite an appealing story of a young woman who is doing an equestrian stunt with the greatest of all shows. She is a pretty girl, all right enough, but

Mr. Hamilton solemnly places his hand upon his heart and declares that she is the enormously wealthy daughter of the gigantically wealthy minister of something or other in the cabinet of Austria. He says that she doesn't have to circus it at all, but that she is only traveling around with the show, and incidentally exhibiting her marvellous equestrianism, for the purpose of getting material for a book about us. Now, it may be that, in the multifariousness of his labors and the multiplicity of his duties, Mr. Hamilton has forgotten that he worked this Austrian cabinet thing at least once before. He sprang it in Chicago about twelve years ago, when the greatest of all shows was exhibiting in that hopeless town. Mr. Hamilton wrote—and actually printed-a page story about a duel which he alleged to have taken place beneath the main tent between a "rich young southerner," who was following the show and paying court to a trapeze girl, and one of the male bareback riders, who, also, was making his addresses to the young woman

of the flying trapeze.

The story went on to describe the duel with rapiers in great detail, and wound up by declaring that the bareback rider was a son of Baron Kalnoky, the prime minister of Austria, the son having renounced his cort of thing out of his title and all that sort of thing out of his love for the common people, etc., etc. The story went through with a clatter until a resume of it was cabled to Austria, when word promptly came back from that coun try that Baron Kalnoky not only had no son in the bareback-riding business, but that the estimable prime minister of Aus-tria was a confirmed and hopeless bachelor. Austria isn't the only European country that has a prime minister, and Mr. Hamilton's friends are beginning to express the fear that the most glowing of all press agents is beginning to slump some under the strain of trying to remember all of the marvelous tales that he has been unfolding during the past thirty or forty or fifty

#### DROWNING IS A QUICK DEATH. For Man Can't Live Under Water More Than Two Minutes.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "The story frequently repeated about professional divers who have been able to remain under water for over two minutes is silly," Dr. Joseph Boehm tells me. "No one can remain under water that long without drowning, whether they are trained divers or not. At Navarino, where the sponge divers are reported to be able to remain under water three and four minutes, tests were made recently and resulted in conclusively proving that none of them remained down as long as a minute and a half. Ninety seconds seems a very long time to the watcher on shore, and it is about the limit of a diver's

on shore, and it is about the limit of a diver's endurance under water. At Ceylon, where time tests were also made among the famous pearl divers, it was ascertained that few of them remained below the surface as long as a minute, and other tests made on the Red sea among the Arabs proved that a minute and a quarter was the longest they could endure without a fresh breath.

"On the coast of England several years ago a diver, a trained diver, one of the best on the coast, renowned for his endurance, went down and was pulled up so slowly when he gave the signal that he was under water about two minutes and five seconds. He was drawn out of the water insensible, with blood flowing from his nose and ears, and it was only after long and ardious work that his recovery from the effects of that two-minute stay under water was assured. Drowning is a quick death. Even though the water is kept out of the lungs, insensibility will ensue in one minute and complete unconsciousness in the coast. the water is kept out of the lungs, insensi-bility will ensue in one minute and com-plete unconsciousness in two. The stories of people who nave been in the water five minutes being resuscitated are generally mistakes or untrue. A man could not be in the water five minutes without coming to the surface several times and be restored to life."

Where the Native Eats and

WAYS OF THE BARBER

CARRIES ON BUSINESS WHERE-EVER HE FINDS IT.

Costly Palaces and Mansions in Proximity to Filth - Sanitary Laws Ignored.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star and Chicago Record-Herald.

BENARES. March 11, 1904. Benares is the seventh city in size of India. Ten years ago it was the fifth, but between the census of 1891 and 1901 the population was reduced 10,000 inhabitants by cholera, famine and plague, and it dropped down two pegs in the list. It is a miracle that the entire population does not perish, because, notwithstanding the cautions and efforts of the government, every sanitary law is violated by thousands of people daily. The temples and other places frequented by pilgrims are filthy hotbeds of disease, and the water they drink from the holy wells is absolutely putrid, so that the odor can be detected a considerable distance. And yet half a million devotees from every part of India come here annually, and not only drink the poisonous stuff, but bathe in the polluted river and carry back to their nomes bottles of it carefully corked and labeled, which the doctors tell us is an ab-solutely certain method of distributing disease. While almost all the large cities of India increased in population during the last decade, Bombay and Benares fell off, the former from plagues and famine and the latter from all kinds of contagious and

Costly Palaces and Mansions.

It is a city of great wealth and has many handsome and costly palaces and mansions which have been erected here by pious Hindu princes, rajahs, merchants, bankers and others who spend a part of each year within its sacred precincts, renewing their within its sacred precincts, renewing their relations with the gods just as other people go to the springs and seashore to restore their physical vitality. The residential architecture is picturesque, but not artistic. The houses are frequently of fantastic designs, and are painted in gay colors and covered with carvings that are often grotesque. They have galleries around them, and broad overhanging eaves to keep out the rays of the sun, and many of them are set in the midst of attractive groves and gardens. Some of the modern buildings are gardens. Some of the modern buildings are very fine. There is plenty of room for the display of landscape gardening as well as architecture, but the former has been neglected. The one thing that strikes a stranger and almost bewilders him is the vivid colors. They seem unnatural and in-appropriate for a sacred city, but are not incongruous than other features. The streets in the outer part of the city are wide, well paved and well shaded. The business portion of the town, where the natives chiefly live, is a wilderness of narrow streets hemmed in with shops, factories, dwelling houses, temples, shrines, restaurants, cafes and boarding houses for pilgrims. Every shop is open to the street, and the shelves are bright with brass, silver and copper vessels and gaily painted images of the gods which are purchased

by the pilgrims and other visitors. Benares is famous all over the world for tion with glad-looking sweaters pulled up its brass work and its silks. Half the shops around their necks, and where one girl will in town are devoted to the sile of brass vessels of various kinds, chiefly bowls of many forms and styles which are required by the pilgrims in performing their religious duties. In addition to these there are a hundred different varieties of domestic and sacred utensils, many of them beautifully chased and engraved, and they are sold to natives at prices that seem absurd, but foreigners are expected to pay much more. Indeed, everp purchase is a matter of prolonged negotiation. The merchant fixes his price very high and then lowers it gradually as he thinks discreet according to the behavier of his customer.

riandmade silks from looms in the cottages of the peasants can still be purchased in Benares and they wear forever. Some are coarse, and some are fine, but they are all peculiar to this place and cannot be purchased elsewhere because the product is umited and merchants cannot buy them in sufficient quantity to make a profitable trade. The heavier qualities of silk are used chiefly for men's clothing. They wash like linen, they never wear out and are cool and comfortable. The brocades of Benares are equally famous, and are used chiefly for the ceremonial dresses of the rich and fashionable. Sometimes they are woven of threads of pure gold and weigh as much as an armor. These are, of course, very ex-pensive, and are usually sold by weight. Very little account is taken of the labor expended upon them, although the designs the weavers and embroiderers are paid only few cents a day. Beside these heavy fabrics are costly tissues as fine as spi ders' webs, also woven of silver and gold, and silk and linen. They are used by the men use them for turbans. Sometimes an Indian noble will have seventy or eighty vards of this delicate gossamer wound about his head, and the ends, beautifully mbroidered, with long fringes of gold, hang

Street Scenes. It is almost impossible to go through the parrow streets of Benares in the middle of the day, because they are so crowded with men, women, children, priests, pilgrims, peddlers, beggars, mangy dogs, sacred cows fat and lazy bulls dedicated to Siva, and other animate and inanimate obstructions. It seems to be the custom for people to live and work in the streets. A family dining will occupy half the roadway as they squat around their brass bowls and jars and cram the rice and millet and curry into their mouths with their fingers. The lower classes of Hindus never use tables, knives or forks. The entire family eats out of the same for morsels and a sacred cow is apt to poke its nose into the circle at any time. The street is often blocked up by a carpenter

board into a floor.

A little farther along a barber may be engaged in shaving the face and head of some customer. Both of them are squat-ting face to face, as often in the middle of of the trade spread out between them. Bar-bers rank next to priests in the religious aristocracy, and, as it is forbidden by the Brahmins for a man to shave himself, they are of much importance in the villages. Houses are usually set apart for them to our ministers. The village barber has cer-tain rights and exemptions that are not en-joyed by other people. He is not required to do military service in the native states; he does not have to pay taxes, and his caste have a monopoly of their business, which the courts have sustained. The Brahmins also require that a man must be

shaved fasting.

Another matter of great importance which Another matter of great importance which the barbers have to do with is a little tuft of hair that is allowed to grow from the top of the head of a child when all the rest of the scalp is shaven. This is a com-mendable precaution, and is almost univer-sally taken in the interest of children, the scalp lock being necessary to snatch the child away from the devil and other evil spirits when it is in danger from those sources. As the person grows older and capable of looking after himself this precaution is not so important, although many

# Hather Sohns Medicine

## The Best Spring Tonic and Body Builder-Makes Flesh and Strength

have the right to wear it, although members of the lower castes are even more careful to do so. It is put on the child by the priest or the parent on its cighth birthday with ceremonies similar and corresponding to those of our baptisms. After the child has been bathed and its head has been carefully shaved it to describe the parent of the widest divulgents of tastes and environment, men from the tangle brakes of Louisiana cypress swamps to the sand dunes of Wisconsin, from the egotistical schools of Bostonian pride, to the bucking bronco rider of the plains, where each shaved it is dressed in new garments and the richest that the family can afford. The priest or godfather ties on the sacred thread and teaches the child a brief Sanscrit text called a mantra, some maxim or proverb, or perhaps it may be only the name of delty which is to be kept a profound secret and repeated 168 times daily throughout life. The diety selected serves the child through life as a patron saint and protector. Frequently the village barber acts in the place of a priest and puts on the sacred thread. A similar thread placed around the neck of a child and often around its waist by

the midwife immediately after birth, is in-tended as an amulet or charm to protect if from disease and danger. It is usually a strand of silk which has been blessed by some holy man or sanctified by being placed around the neck of an idol of recognized

The streets of the native quarters of In dian cities are filled with naked babies and children. It is unfashionable for the mempers of either sex to wear clothing until they are eight or ten years old. The garment they wear is the sacred string. with usually a little silver charm or amulet suspended from it. Sometimes children wear bracelets and anklets of silver, which tinkle as they run about the streets. The little rascals are always fat and chubby, and their bright black eyes give them an ap-pearance of unnatural intelligence. The children are never shielded from the sun, although its rays are supposed to be fatal to full grown and mature persons. Their heads being shaved, the brain is deprived of its natural protection, and they never wear hats or anything else, and play all day long under the fierce heat in the middle of the road without appearing any the worse for it, although foreign doctors insist that this exposure is one of the chief causes of the enormous infant mortality in India. This may be true, because a few days after birth babies are strapped upon the back o ome younger child or are carried about the streets astride the hips of their mothers, brothers or sisters without any protection from the sun.

#### The Ways of the Barber.

All outdoors is an Indian barber shop. The barbers have no regular places of business, but wander from house to house seekon the roadside and intercept them as they pass. In the large cities you can see dozens of them squatting along the streets performing their sacred offices, shaving the heads and oiling the bodies of customers Cocoanut oil is chiefly used and is supposed to add strength and suppleness to the body. It is administered with massage, thoroughly rubbed in and certainly cannot injure anybody. In the principal parks of Indian cities, at almost any time in the morning. you can see a dozen or twenty men being oiled and rubbed down by barbers or by friends, and a great deal of oil is used in the hair. After a man is grown he allows his hair to grow long and wears it in a knot at the back of his head. Some Hindus have an abundance of hair, of which they are very proud, and upon which they spend

considerable care and labor. The parks are not only used for dressing rooms, but for bed rooms also. Thousands of people sleep in the open air day and night, stre ched full length upon the ground. They wrap their robes around their heads and leave their legs and feet uncovered. This is the custom of the Indians of the Andes. No matter how cold or how hot it may be they invariably wrap their head and face up carefully before sleeping and leave the lower limbs exposed. A Hindu does not care where he sie Night and day are the same to him. will lie down on the sidewalk in the blazing sunshine anywhere, pull his robe up over his head and sleep the sleep of the just. You can seldom walk a block without seeing one of these human bundles all wrapped up in white cotton lying on the bare stone or earth in the most casual way, but they are very seldom disturbed.

## TATTOOED WITH SYMBOLS.

Filipino's Cuticle an Incriminating Document That Caused His Arrest. From the Manila Cable News.

A man was taken to constabulary head quarters yesterday whose body was an art gallery. His breast, back and arms had been rendered completely antinganting by tattooers, working under the skillful guidance of antinganting priests. He was visiting his querida in Manila when arrested. He was not an unprepossessing native but he had too many incriminating documents worked into his cuticle to be allowed to roam around in a wild state, so he was arrested as a suspicious character. He gave his name as Sylvester Gomez. His antingantings were above suspicion, as well as above price, and had they been worked on a garment, as is customary, he would have

been despoiled of it for a curio.

Over his heart he had worked a conventional figure of an altar, with a cross supermposed. This he said was an antingant-ng. On his right breast was a human heart, inverted, surmounted by a cross, with three letters above it. When asked with three letters above it. When asked what particular brand of anting this was he only grinned the wider. It is believed that this fantastic design is the reminder of some vow that he took during the insurrection. Three more letters and a cross were tattooed in the hollow of his back. Were tattooca in the honow of his back. He said that these were never known to fail to keep off diseases, and, indeed, it must be confessed that he seemed to be an extraordinarily healthy animal.

Then there were long disarrangements of the alphabet across his breast and all down his arms. They looked as if somebody had attempted to write a lot of seditious headlines in Tagalog and had run short of copy paper, and so had to use Gomez for a writing tablet. He explained that these would keep off bullets, and they looked as if they would.

#### Playing Golf in the South. When you manage to bring off a mor-

than ordinarily good shot it is a treat to note the expresion on the face of your little negro caddie. The look of exuberant joy and pride and the triumphant glance at capable of looking after himself this precaution is not so important, although many
people wear the scalp lock or sacred topknot through life.

The Sacred Thread.

The sacred thread is of even greater importance in Hinduism, and these Brahmins
require that each child shall be invested
with it in his eighth year. Until that year
also he must bear upon his forehead the sign
of his caste, which Rias, our bearer, calls
"the god mark. The sacred thread is a
fine silk cord, fastened over the left shoulder, hanging down under the right arm like

your opponent's "boy" is followed by a
series of soft, melodious chuckles which
only a darky can do justice to, as much as
to say that he, and he alone, had done
the trick, to the utter confusion of the rival
caddle. Some of these darkies make good
caddies, but the majority are too indolent
or uninterested to be more than mere beasts
of burden, knowing little of the game and
onvice—who at the end of the day's play,
after cheerfully following his employer
through every bunker on the course and
anto all sorts of impossiole places on the
sides, rather startled him by guillessly asking, "Are you swine to work famorrow." your opponent's "boy" is followed by a

WITH CITY.

The Capitol is "Depressive," but the

"Corrigan" Art Gallery is Impressive.

Letter in Williams' Hastings (Neb.) Weekly News

It is with regret, in many ways, that the illusions of childhood have been forever annihilated by a few days' visit at the national capital. There is a sense of disenchantment which a personal inspection of the city, its buildings, and the national representatives enforce, that if it could be forgotten or eliminated it would rebound to

the credit of one's patriotism. If the city of Washington possesses pecu-Har beauties of its own, they, like a homely that those without the cough almost alweman, are not perceptible on a casual inspection. The old saying of "See Paris strong men who did not cough fail to reand then die," implying that then you have grasped the maximum of earthly beauty and that you were ready for realms of eternal bliss, is in no mode or manner applicable to the capital founded by General Washington.

Briefly speaking Washington is whose population is near that of Omaha, and whose business and enterprise is represented by a semi-inhabited plantation of the south, whose dilapidated grandeur is equaled only by its egotistical bearing and inherited pride. Ninty thousand of its inhabitants are colored, and they eke out an existance in a mode that it not compli-mentory to our boasted civilization.

There is a lack of thrift, an absence of core, and a general drifting with the tide, that is exasperating to normal intelligence. The grandeur of conception on which the public buildings were erected as taught in the primary schools of the nation, are al-most entirely lacking on inspection. High sounding names and meaningless expressions are given to the most ordinary of

#### Capitol Looks Like Cabin.

The Capitol, though situated on a hill, when viewed from Pennsylvania avenuethe backbone of Washington-presents a depressive appearance. The dome and roof of the two wings being only perceptible. The east front from which we alone are familiar from pictures, shrinks in grandure and magnificence in comparison. There is an absolute lack of congruity between the rotunda and the wings. The millions which have been squandered thereon have produced a structure that reminds you of a frontfersman's cabin that had additional lean-tos built as his family increased. The United States Senate has no impos ing appearance, its ceiling is low and the arrangement obsolete, while the House of Representatives looks like an over-crowded room in a city school. The lobbies, in connection with the Senate, approach in grandeur your early conceptions of the Capitol, but this magnificence only emphasis the dewdyness of the Senate chamber. The artist who was frescoing the rotunda ed. This was in 1868, and the work was only two-thirds completed. From that time onward, the work has still remained un-

finished. This condition, in fact, seems to predominate throughout Washington. of Congress, the only building in Washingcity to inspect. Its grandeur and sublimity is in accordance with your conceptions of what the nation's capital should possess. The White House, with all of its pictured greatness, lying one mile west from the Capitol, has the appearance of a World's fair building the second season after the exhibit had closed. The treasury building lying on east has a dingy, dirty look. It shows in every line it is constructed of solid stone, and its beauty to the modern structures of steel and terra cotta is as the sodden unyielding appearance of fatted bela of Dohamy, to one of sculptured nymphms of the Italian school.

The Army, Navy and State Departments directly on the west of the White House is a conglomeration of architectural absurdi-

## ties that harmonize with one another with fatted bella of Dohamy, to one of the sculptured nymphs of the Italian school.

Down With the Statues. The statues which adorn the dusty corne of every street represent various degrees of grace and imperfection. The column surmounted by two female figures, erected in memory of the unknown heroes who fell in 61-65, lying just west of the capitol, is beyond criticism. Many of the other are so absurd as to be actually grotesque.

The pension building, the largest building in the world, seems built especially to ac-commodate the inaugural ball which hapcommodate the inaugural ball which happens once in four years. The new printing bureau seems to be the only attempt by either individual or government to keep in step with the world of progress. The Smithsonian, The Botanical Gardens—God save the mark—the National Museum, the Medical Museum, the Agricultural Exhibit, should be consolidated. This is equality true of the Library and Corrigan Art Gallery. One never realizes what a curse Bureautocracy means until you attempt to look up some special subject in Washington Oh! Yes we went to the top of Washing ton's monument, we believe it customary standpipe in ever city visited. Our personal observation is that the nation in squandering a million and a half in the erection, of a monument to the father of their country, secured a result something near as beautiful as is a telegraph pole on a congested

The Corrigan Art Gallery is one of the few pleasant remembrances that the visitor carries away with him. This is the only place of importance, outside of the library, that is open on Sunday.

## Don't Like Us, Nohow.

The people work six and one-half hours a day in the government employ; going to work at 9 o'clock, stopping one-half hour at noon for luncheon and quitting at 4. The wages which are paid seems more than ample, but living is so high, rent, food and raiment, that very few husbands find it

possible to own their own home.

This is not written in censure or in a spirit of ill-feeling toward the capital of the nation. We have endeavored briefly, without color or passion, to portray the actual impression which this city mide. All readers are acquainted with the fact of how the location of the state capitol at Lincoln affects the mosperity—the busihow the location of the state capitol at Lincoln affects the prosperity—the busi-ness thrift of city. The spasmodic influx of abnormal conditions during the meetings of the legislature, the propagnda of insti-tutions and buildings entirely foriegn to schools of Bostonian pride, to the bucking bronco rider of the plains, where each cared much for his particular locality and little or nothing for the city constituting his home during his temporary exile, and you will have a correct mind picture or the result, which constitutes the city of Washington as I saw it

#### COUGHING IN PNEUMONIA.

Washington as I saw it.

Chicago Physician Speaks of Its Value Before Medical Society. From the Chicago Chronicle

Coughing as an aid in the cure of pneumonia was the idea advanced by Dr. Charles H. Francis before a meeting of the Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society Wednesday evening. This was one of the many means suggested for the treatment of pneumonia. "Cough if you want to live," was the advice of the physician. "I have found in my practice ways succumb to the idsease. I have seen cover from pneumonia. To me it seems the invariable rule that persons who have pneumonia and do not cough are those

that never recover." The physicians present criticised the statement made a short time ago that there were no known remedies to check pneumonia, and that all that could be done was to assist nature in overcoming the malady. Digitalis and the assistance of a trained nurse were the suggestions. the malady. Digitalis and the assistance of a trained nurse were the suggestions made by most of the physicians in discussing the main topic of the evening. "Pneumonia and Its Treatment and Percentage of Recoveries." 'I have found in my practice," said Dr. Francis, "that the average death of patients I have had with pneumonia was one out of every ten. I do not use poultices except for pain."

Dr. John Dill Robertson, exponent of the idea of not bathing, said: "I have observed that most of the colds and cases of pneumonia develop on Monday and Tuesday, or in the early part of the week. They generally occur after Sunday, which is the day of general bathing. If there was less bathing in alcohol and water there would be less cause for people having pneumonia."

"At the county hospital." said Dr. C. W. Clark, "I observed that under the allo-pathic service 662-3 per cent of every 1,000 patients d'ed. 37 per cent of those un-der homeopathic and 33 per cent of those under eclectic treatment."

#### Cheapening Money. From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The London Statist has made an estimate of the total production of gold throughout the world in 1903. According to its figures. there was mined by all countries during the year, \$337,500,000 of the precious metal. For nearly a third of a century prior to 1890 the world's production of gold held between \$100,000,000 and \$125,000,000 annually. By 1895 it reached \$210,000,000. In 1900, 1901 and 1902 the effects of the South African war stopped the steady increase, but last year all records were broken. Furthermore the present year threatens to lead its predecessor in the matter of gold producti The Statist's estimate for the year 1904 is

\$365,000,000.

The increase of the output of silver has been almost as remarkable. From 29,000,000 ounces in 1800 it rose to 43,000,000 in 1870, to 76,500,0000 ounces in 1890, to 132,000,000 ounces in 1890, and to 173,000,000 ounces in 1903. The supply of gold and silver, but more especially gold, is accepted by students of economics as being the principal de-termining factor in the purchasing power of money. Of course local and temporary conditions of prosperity and depression greatly influence the value of money in securing the necessaries and luxuries of life, but in the long run the increasing supply of gold cannot fail to lessen its purchasing power. To a limited extent this increase has had its effect on the cost of living in the last six or seven years. That such ar increase has taken place every housewife and head of a family knows. Dun's total index number of the prices of various standard commodities shows an increase 72,445 to 103,615. Part of the increase in prices was without doubt due to the great prosperity boom of 1805 to 1903, which lifted all prices to higher levels. But the reaction and depression of business in the last year have failed to lower prices. Trade and financial activities have declined and labor is finding employment more difficult and is beginning to accept lower wages, but the cost of living still advances.

## Foundling Goats.

From Country Life in America.

The breeder of pure Angora goats must give close attention to his flocks the year around. A doe will often leave a new-born kid to join her flock as soon as it gets out of her sight, nor will she return to her kid unless the flock happens to feed that way. Naturally many kids are lost and others would die if they were not taken care of. A few head of well-bred goats may be found profitable on any farm, especially on a farm where brush killing is an improvement, as no other will destroy shrube

## Mothers' Vocal Duties.

From the London World Mothers and those who have the education of children in their hands are chiefly responsible for our abuse of the English language and our elocutionary shortcomings. A mother should make it a special duty to correct every mistake in the sound words; and if voice production, the right pronounciation of words, and distinct read-ing aloud, were made part of a child's training, we should soon become an intelligible and musically-voiced people. checked, we shall ultimately bark.

